

Chamber of Commerce Backs Government Clerks' Fight For Pay Increase

MORE THAN 5-10 PER CENT RATE OF INCREASE URGED

(Continued from First Page.)

Misses what commercial houses, banks and other private employers have recognized since the European war began—that their employees must be enabled to purchase the necessities of life by an increase in pay at least somewhat commensurate with the increased cost of living.

Will Support Fight.
"Private employers have not only found it necessary to increase salaries all along the line, but have recognized the justice of it. It is now up to Congress adequately to provide for all Government employees."

"The clerks' fight for a living wage will certainly have my undivided support, and I cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the necessity for action."

The American people will support Congress in adequate salary increases granted the Federal employees at this session, is the belief of Congressman Edward Keating, following the introduction in the House by him of a blanket bill automatically to raise the pay of all Government employees, according to a graded scale of from 30 to 5 per cent.

Congress Wants Justice Done.
"Congress generally," Mr. Keating told The Times today, "is anxious that justice be done all Government employees in the matter of adequate pay. All members of Congress are familiar with living conditions in their respective sections of the country, and realize that the great increase in the cost of living in the past few years is practically the same throughout the nation. The need for salary increases for Government employees to the point where they may cope with the new conditions is generally recognized in the House. Members having recently come back to Washington fresh from the people they represent, are confident that the American people will be back of them in any action taken to properly care for the Government's civil employees."

"In order that we may have a working basis on which to proceed, I introduced my bill for a general salary increase. The bill was drawn up in accordance with the program of the Federation of Federal Employees, and will meet the situation, I think. The important thing is to get the

matter before the House, and I shall make every effort to bring this about and press it to passage."

Support Promised.
The Keating bill is assured the support of Congressman Nolan of California, Van Dyke of Minnesota, and Farr of Pennsylvania and many other members of Congress identified with the labor movement and prominent in its councils.

The percentage of increases provided in the bill are in accordance with resolutions adopted by conventions of the Federation of Federal Employees and the American Federation of Labor, with which the employees' federation is affiliated. It will have the support of labor leaders generally, it is asserted by President H. M. McLaughlin, of the employees' federation, and is submitted as the lowest estimate of the requirements of the clerks in order to meet the increased cost of living.

Senator Jones of Washington and Congressman Carlin of Virginia have been added to the ranks of those who favor seeing justice done the clerks.

Low Pay an Outrage.
"I consider it an outrage that the Government should pay as low salaries as it does to some of the men and women who work for it."

"I cannot say yet what rates of increase I shall advocate. I have but recently arrived in the city and have not given the matter careful attention in recent months. Last winter I supported increased pay and shall do so again."

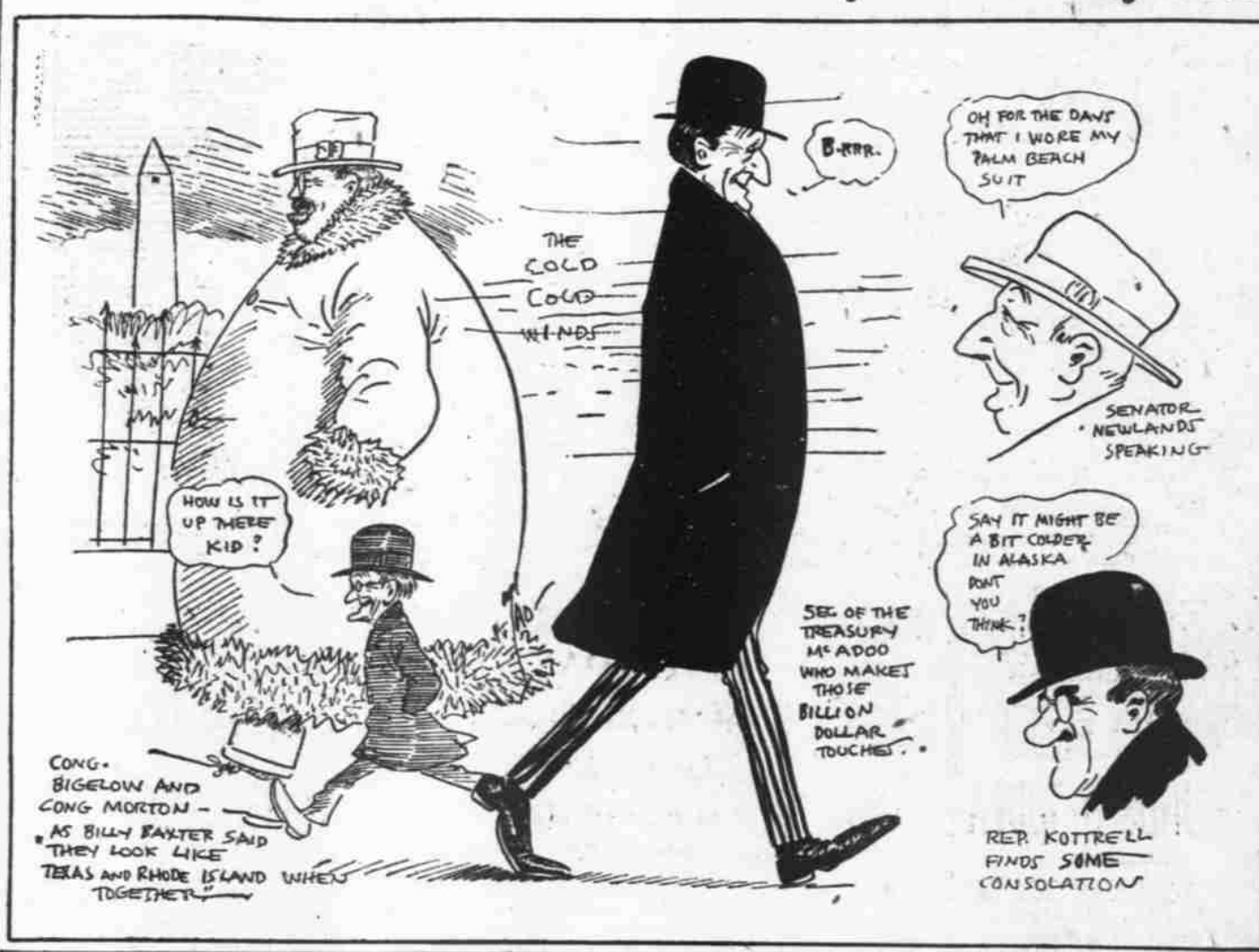
"I should say that the increases ought to be 10 per cent and 10 per cent, and perhaps more in the case of some of the lower paid."

"The truth is that the pay of some of the men and women who work for the Government is so low that I don't see how they live. They ought not be required to work for such low figures. It is, as I have said, an outrage, and Congress ought to see that fair increases are made, with special attention to the lower paid employees."

"I shall heartily support any move for continuing the 5 and 10 per cent increase authorized by Congress last year," said Mr. Carlin today.

"It may be that a further increase, owing to present conditions will be necessary. I am sure some fair increase will be determined upon by Congress at this session."

"It's Martini Weather---Cold and Dry"



By TAD JONES DEATH LIST REVEALS HUSBAND AFTER TWO YEARS

Pretty Mrs. Eugene J. Morgan, twenty-two years old, of 2115 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, today received the first news of her husband since he entered the training station at Newport in January, 1916. His name appeared today among the list of seven additional seamen, who went down with the U. S. S. Jacob Jones, torpedoed on Thursday.

Almost every week since the United States entered the war, Mrs. Morgan has made inquiry at the Navy Department for some news from her husband. She learned that he was well, on active sea duty with Admiral Sims' fleet in the war zone, and that was all.

She could not learn his address, or the name of the port at which his ship was stationed so that she could write him, so she decided there was nothing she could do but wait. She made her last inquiry about a week ago, just before she was told he was ill.

Penetrated At News.
She was prostrated when told of her husband's death.

"I had been hoping every day I would get a letter from him. It seems so hard that the first news to come to me should be that he was dead," she sobbed. "But since the news of the Jacob Jones was published Saturday I have felt that I would never see him again. Although his name was not on the ship's roster, I felt somehow that something had happened to him."

"He was in the marine corps when I married him, more than five years ago. About two years ago he got his discharge and entered the training station at Newport to become a first class yeoman. I never heard from him after he had finished his course and shipped. It wasn't that he didn't love me, but he just wouldn't write letters. He was always figuring on getting leave."

Stood Aside Details.
Dispatches from Admiral Sims which contained the seven additional casualties on the Jacob Jones also gave additional details of the disaster.

The ship was returning from target practice when she was struck by a torpedo. The explosion struck amidships, blowing the afterpart to pieces and killing fifty men who were in that part of the ship. The remaining members of the crew got away on rafts and in boats, in which those surviving exposure remained until the next morning, when the rescue steamer arrived.

Lieutenant Commander David Minn.



EUGENE J. MORGAN, U. S. marine's assignment was unknown to his wife in Washington for nearly two years.

Worth Bagley was rescued from the sea by a sailor who later died from exposure, and was buried at sea.

Rescue of Bagley.
The seaman, with six other members of the crew, was swimming toward a life raft, when he bumped into something which he thought was a bundle of clothes, but which proved to be Commander Bagley with the fur collar of his great coat wrapped about his head. He was almost unconscious. Although suffering, himself from injuries the seaman caught hold of the commander and with the assistance of his mates pulled him aboard the raft.

The following casualties reported to the Navy Department last night were not known to have been aboard the Jacob Jones:
George F. H. Rogers, fireman, Lowell, Mass.
James Cummings, seaman, Kansas City, Mo.
William T. Gifford, fireman, Dayton, Ohio.
Henry J. La Combe, fireman, Hinkley, N. Y.
Eugene J. Morgan, yeoman; wife, Washington, D. C.
James S. Fitzgerald, gunner's mate, Augusta, Me.
Leon J. Wetzel, seaman, Winona, Minn.

SEEK CITIZENSHIP FOR U. S. WOMEN WHO WED ALIENS

An effort to obtain citizenship for American women who have lost their rights through marriage to alien enemies of this country will be made by the National Council of Women, it is announced today.

Plans for a Congressional lobby to urge legislation for American women were outlined at a meeting today in the Y. W. C. A. annex, Eleventh and M streets northwest.

Society women of the country were given a jolt last night in a speech before the council at the National Museum by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo when he told the delegates that to purchase unnecessary food or clothing was a crime against the soldiers at the front.

Former President Taft also addressed the council. He praised the work already done by the women in the war and outlined ways and means for helping further.

A premature peace, Mr. Taft said, is the greatest danger the allies will face and no peace can be permanent until Kultur is destroyed.

"America is not fighting the Kaiser," said Mr. Taft, "she is fighting Kultur."

Lord Eustace Percy and Lieutenant Colonel Marquand de Billy also addressed the council.

WILL FIX PRICES TO AID SILVER PRODUCTION
A price is to be fixed for silver which will be sufficiently high to encourage increased production of that precious metal. Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, has adopted a policy looking toward stimulation of the Western silver miner to vigorous efforts to build up the American silver stock.

The price of silver is now around 66 and it is quite probable that the price to be fixed will be between 85 and 90 cents per fine ounce. Only a short time ago the price was 50 cents.

T. R. BOWS, SARAH WAVES, BAND PLAYS; TA-TA SHOW

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Colonel Roosevelt and Sarah Bernhardt met at a musical show here and almost stopped the performance. When T. R. arose and bowed to Bernhardt, she waved at him from her box, the band played American and French national airs and everybody stood up to cheer.

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Congress What It Did Yesterday

The Prohibition and Woman Suffrage Amendments Reported in the House—The Postoffice Appropriation Bill—The Stamped Envelope Contract—Postal Department Surplus—The Webb Bill in the Senate—Exporting and Prices at Home.

By W. V. BYARS.

The House Committee on Judiciary yesterday reported the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

As the latter amendment provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote "shall not be denied by the United States or any State on account of sex," the committee made no recommendation, and no day has been set for debate.

The prohibition amendment was reported favorably. By unanimous consent, it will be debated next Monday. As passed by the Senate, and introduced with a single amendment in the House, it is short and sharp. It forbids importation and transportation, as well as manufacture and sale of all intoxicants "for beverage purposes."

As amended by the House committee, the prohibition would take effect one year after the ratification of the amendment by the necessary number of States. This leaves the question between beverages and medicines.

From the outside standpoint of the Democracy that was once fierce in opposition to all "sumptuary laws," the question of the Afro-American "Uplift," south of the Ohio and the Potomac rivers, seems now to be the "bottom question" in favor of the "sumptuary" difference between beverages and medicines. The South is virtually sold for Afro-American "total abstinence." So much for so much. The rest will begin to ensue on Monday next.

The House devoted its session yesterday to the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying \$331,922,000. In the Senate, Senators Cummings of Iowa and Reed of Missouri attacked the Webb exporting bill, which had been ably supported by Senator Kellogg on Monday.

Senator Cummings may "unmask his batteries" more fully hereafter. Senator Reed unmasked his fully, making one of the great "efforts of his life." He came to the point with definition of the first principle of the opposition to the bill, "Whoever controls the price of the (American) surplus products sold in Europe, will control the domestic product."

Dealing with the question of "bread and meat," Senator Reed showed the operations of the great packers in Chicago and Kansas City, as buyers of American cattle and hogs, selling at home and abroad and reaching "every farm, ranch and payroll" in the United States. If the bill were "driven through with whip and spur" during the war, when public attention cannot focus on it, he argued that one great combination might be formed to control the meat supply of the world, including America. The common selling price for Europe, he argued, as it would be fixed by the "sales agencies" for exporters provided in the bill, would mean a common buying price in America, and this common buying price would control the selling price to American families whose daily meat and daily bread would be subject to the like control.

In his close he opposed fiercely as Prussian what has been otherwise called "government ownership of men," and said that the sacrifices the

BILL TO TAX SOLONS' SALARIES TO BE OFFERED

Congressman Charles R. Crisp of Georgia announces that immediately after the holidays a bill will be introduced to subject Federal officers, including Senators and Congressmen to the individual excess profits tax.

This announcement came as an answer to Congressman Garrett who made a speech in the House yesterday urging the salaries of Congressmen and Senators should not be exempt.

country is making in war for "freedom of the seas" would be vain if, after the war, the seas are to be devoted to the purpose of trade, controlled, as he believed the Webb bill will make a beginning of controlling it, through world-wide combinations. No one arose to answer, and the Senate adjourned, with the side of the exporting interest to be further presented.

At Chairman Moon and Mr. Stearnson, of the House Postoffice Committee, opened the debate on the appropriation bill, there were several interludes of interest. Mr. Moon resented the action of the department in failing to forfeit the bond of the contractors for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers. He thought the continuation of the contract at a higher rate had been made possible through a "subterfuge," which evaded the consent or intent of Congress. The Postmaster General, in a letter which was read, explained that, as victims of war prices for supplies and labor, the contractors faced bankruptcy following which the Government would have been compelled to provide itself otherwise at an increased loss. The new bill carries an appropriation of \$1,825,000 for stamped envelopes and wrappers.

On the question of the postoffice service as self-sustaining, with the habit of turning a surplus into the treasury, Mr. Stearnson introduced documents intended to prove his theory that this might be a result of expert bookkeeping, leaving bills for several millions at the end of one year to be paid after the beginning of the next, so that the apparent surplus for that year might really be represented by bills carried over and still to be paid. Mr. Stearnson did not consider this criminal, but he deplored it as likely, in campaign years, to confuse the minds of voters who are not experts in bookkeeping.

Under the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Lodge, the Senate Committee on Manufactures will hold an open investigation of the coal and sugar shortage. Chairman Reed has called the committee for today for preliminary work on the problem, which perhaps has in it the old question of inducing the horse to drink properly after leading him to water.

The Emerson House resolution, introduced yesterday, states in its "whereas" that a number of people in the State of Ohio "have died for lack of fuel." Mr. Emerson proposes to "commandeer freight cars and other things necessary for stopping it."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will begin "surveying the conduct of the war" in hearings as soon as they can be arranged for. There has been "no formal complaint." The survey will be educational only.

The Joint Committee on Transportation opened its hearings yesterday. As Mr. Adamson explained, they are not investigating war problems, but problems after the war. Those, like all Gaul, may be divided into three parts, Unification, Co-ordination, and Taking Over. "Taking over" would combine all three.

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Tans and Browns

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Contrasting Tops

of Striped, Brocaded or

Corkscrew Cloth or Buck

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